

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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“Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them.”

JEFFERSON.

“CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY,” AND THE “LIBERIA PACKET.”

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends, that nearly a sufficient amount of the capital stock of the above named company has already been subscribed for in this city, to warrant the commencement of operations under the charter, and the books will unquestionably be closed within a week from this time, and a contract for the building of the “*Liberia Packet*” made forthwith.

In announcing an event so important as the formation of a joint stock company for the purpose of carrying on foreign commerce, to be owned mainly by the people of colour in this country and Liberia, it may not be improper to notice the origin of the association, and to give a brief outline of its proposed plan of operations. The readers of this Journal will recollect that as far back as 1838, a plan was set on foot for building a Cape Palmas packet, to be owned by the Maryland State Colonization Society, and to run between Baltimore and Cape Palmas. Subscriptions for the same were started in several Counties of the State, and considerable sums collected, and more subscribed; far less, however, than would warrant any contract for a vessel. The subject was again brought before the State Colonization Convention, which assembled in this city in 1841, and resolutions were passed recommending the measure to the people of the State. The result of attempts at collecting moneys and obtaining subscriptions was the same as before, and the project was again dropped. About six months since a respectable and intelligent coloured man of this city, whose name has occasionally appeared as a correspondent of this paper, suggested the plan of getting up a company among the coloured people of Baltimore, for trading with the colonies, provided the Colonization Society would favour the scheme. The Agent of the Society gave assurance that such a plan would meet the cordial approbation of the Board of Managers, that they would give to such a company, if formed and properly managed, their utmost favour and patronage. He also proposed to give up his own private commercial operations in Liberia, make over to such company his facilities of business, correspondence and good will, and to act as their agent in conducting their commercial operations, for the customary commission.

A number of public meetings were held, and the propositions submitted to them. The plan met with favour from some; but many objected on the ground that their private property would not be safe, in case of failure in the business, without a charter. Accordingly the following charter was obtained from the State Legislature, with the full understanding that the stock was mainly to be taken by coloured people. In the mean time the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society have passed a resolution guaranteeing to the company annually freight and passengers to the amount of \$2,000, at the customary rates. A similar guarantee has been given by the American Colonization Society. On the 24th day of March the books were opened and subscriptions commenced. At this time six thousand dollars has been taken by the coloured people in the city and by Liberians, through their agent here. Many others have promised to add their names, and many are still hesitating. The balance of stock required to warrant the contracting for a vessel has, or will be soon taken by merchants in this city, under an obligation to part with the same at its value, when desired by coloured people either in this country or in Liberia.

As the company is not yet organized, we cannot declare definitely the details of the plan of operations. But for the outlines. It is proposed to construct a vessel of from 2,500 to 3,000 bbls. capacity, furnished specially for carrying emigrants and for the African colonial trade; to man her with a coloured crew from this country and the colony, and as soon as suitable men can be found, to officer her with coloured men also. It is proposed to make two voyages a year from Baltimore and Norfolk to Monrovia and Cape Palmas—to take such freight and passengers as the Colonization Societies shall offer, and to fill the remaining bulk of the vessel with cargo on account of the company, to be disposed of in the colonies. Such is the outline of our plan, and we leave it to reflecting men of all classes to judge of its results.

We shall doubtless be able to report further progress in our next.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That William Crane, James Hall, and John H. B. Latrobe, be and are hereby authorized to act as commissioners to open books for the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the company hereby incorporated, in shares of one hundred dollars each, the whole number of shares not to exceed one thousand. The said books to be opened at such times, and in such manner, as said commissioners or a majority of them shall direct.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That persons subscribing under the preceding section, shall be and are hereby incorporated as a body politic under the name of the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, and by that name shall have succession, and shall have and use a common seal, and shall exercise all the rights and privileges of a corporation, for the purpose of establishing, carrying on, and maintaining a line of packets between Baltimore and Liberia, and for carrying on lawful commerce on the West Coast of Africa.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That the officers of said corporation shall be a President, three Directors, and a Managing Agent, who shall be also the

Secretary and Treasurer, and who shall be entitled to a seat and vote at all meetings of the President and Directors, and who shall give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars. The said officers, or a majority of them, shall have power to make all by-laws for the management of the affairs of said corporation, not inconsistent with the powers of this act, and shall determine the form of certificates of stock and the mode of transferring the same:—they shall be elected at a special meeting of the stockholders, to be called for that purpose, by the said commissioners, within one month after the subscription book shall be closed.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That in the event of the whole capital stock not being taken when the books shall be opened, prior to the organization of the said Corporation by the commissioners aforesaid, the officers of the said corporation, or a majority of them, may thereafter, as they may deem advisable, increase the amount of the capital stock already subscribed, from time to time. *Provided* that in no event the whole of the capital shall exceed the limit herein before prescribed.

Section 5. And be it enacted, That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation on the first Monday in January of each and every year, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them: and in the event of a failure to hold such meeting or to have an election of officers at the time aforesaid, then the officers for the time being shall continue in office until a new election is held. At all meetings of stockholders each share shall be entitled to one vote, which may be given by the stockholder in person or by proxy.

Section 6. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall authorise the said corporation to hold real estate or exercise banking privileges, or issue notes or evidences of debt intended for circulation.

Section 7. And be it enacted, That this act of incorporation shall remain in force for the period of thirty years, unless sooner repealed by the General Assembly.

Section 8. And be it enacted, That the Legislature hereby reserves the right at any time hereafter to alter, amend or repeal this charter.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In presenting their Thirteenth Annual Report, the Board of Managers have again to express their heartfelt gratitude to Divine Providence for the favour and protection which it has been pleased to extend to the colony of Maryland in Liberia. Since the last Annual Report, no untoward event has occurred in the operations of the Society, on either side of the Atlantic; but affairs, both at home and in Africa, have progressed with the quiet order natural to a well established organization.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—On the 17th of November, 1844, the Brig *Chipola* sailed from Baltimore with sixty emigrants, twenty-three of whom were from Kentucky, and were taken at the instance of the American Colonization Society, and at its expense, to be landed at Bassa; the remainder went to the Colony at Cape Palmas. Among the emigrants for Cape Palmas, were several of much intelligence, who promised to be useful and important acquisitions to the Colony. Mr. Anthony Woods returned in the *Chipola*. He was a citizen of Cape Palmas, and had visited the United States, at the instance of the Board, to see the friends that he had left when he emigrated, as well as for the purpose of affording the testimony of an eye witness in regard to the

state of affairs at the Colony. Mr. Woods is an instance of the value of colonization to the individuals who avail themselves of its offers. He left this country, many years ago, and before the settlement of Maryland in Liberia. His outfit was a set of blacksmith's tools, and these, with industry and honesty, constituted the capital with which he commenced business at Monrovia. When Dr. Hall called at that place, on his way to Cape Palmas, and announced his purpose to found a Maryland colony, Mr. Woods, true to the predilections formed on this side of the Atlantic, joined the expedition, and became one of the fathers of the present flourishing settlement. He is now a man well to do in the world, and unites to the duties of his trade, to which he still adheres, those of Colonel or principal military officer, at the Cape. It is the policy of the Board to bring to the United States annually, at their expense, one or more of the colonists of character and standing, upon whose representations here full reliance can be placed. In this way Messrs. Gross, Hance, Jackson, Stewart, McGill, Sr. and Woods have visited the state—and the Chipola has brought in Dempsey Fletcher, who has for some years acted as apothecary in the Colony, and who will remain in the United States, until he completes the medical education commenced in Africa, under the colonial physician, Dr. S. F. McGill.

✓ The Board are happy in being able to state that the relations of the colonists and natives are at this time very satisfactory. During the past year, one of the few difficulties that have taken place with them, occurred, growing out of a desire on the part of the tribe known as King Freeman's, and the nearest neighbors of the colony, to raise the price of provisions, and to establish a monopoly by excluding the colonists from trade with other tribes. This had been attempted before. Soon after Dr. Hall landed at the Cape, and when the whole force of the settlement did not exceed thirty men capable of bearing arms, King Freeman threatened to attack the colonial boat on its way to obtain provisions from the nearest tribe to windward at Rocktown. Dr. Hall sent for the King; told him that the Americans preferred death by fighting to starvation; called his attention to the fact that the only available piece of cannon was loaded to the muzzle with grape and pointed, at point-blank range, at the King's palaver house, and that it would be discharged again and again, while an American remained alive, to load it, if but a single canoe left the beach in pursuit of the boat about to be despatched to Rocktown. He advised the King to go home, and think of the matter, and at the same time ordered the boat to proceed. This determined conduct not only prevented any hostile demonstration, but relieved Dr. Hall, so long as he remained Governor, from similar threats on the part of the King. The next occasion of difficulty, of sufficient consequence to be noted, occurred after the colonists, leaving, in part, the Cape which commanded the native town, began to push their farms to the interior. A settler on the remotest farm was killed, by the natives; and the colonists, collecting and arming, hastened to the spot to avenge his death. The imprudence of the officer in command, and the eagerness of the people under him, produced a volley from the colonists by which one or two of the natives were killed, who, it was believed, had no participation in the murder. With this volley the disturbance ended. The officer, however, was tried, found guilty of firing on the natives without sufficient justification, and

exiled from the Colony. The last occasion was the one occurring during the past year, already alluded to. It is not believed that under any circumstances it would have resulted disastrously to the Colony, and that had it been permitted to go farther than it did, the natives would either have receded when they found the colonists determined, or had they proceeded to hostilities, they would have been taught a severe lesson by well armed and determined men, now citizens of Maryland in Liberia,—men, who in ten years have learned to love the land they live in—who have the comforts of life about them—something in truth to fight for. All occasion for hostilities, however, was happily prevented by the presence on the coast of the United States squadron. Commodore Perry landed at Cape Palmas, convened the Kings, held a palaver, and settled all difficulties with the brevity of a man of energy, wielding a power equal to his own strong will.

All this is now mentioned in detail, because it proves the improbability of any serious difficulties involving bloodshed taking place between the colonists and the natives. The presence of the squadron on the coast, now that it has shown its willingness to prevent outrage on the part of the natives, would alone be sufficient for the purpose. But the colony is outgrowing the possibility of much injury from this quarter. The time has gone by when it was in the power of the natives either to starve out the colonists or to drive them into the sea. But it is not in their military strength alone that the colonists have found security against native hostilities. It has been the policy of the society—their prominent, almost paramount, policy—to cultivate kind feelings with the natives,—to do them service—to aid in the efforts making by the missionaries and others to raise them, in religion and civilization, to such a rank that they may amalgamate with the colonists—so that colonization may not only accomplish its great political ends, but may be a blessing to Africa in the good that it shall do its people. Perhaps this very purpose on the part of the society was at the bottom, as has been suggested by high authority in the religious world, of the difficulties, now happily ended, which marked, for some years, its relations with the Missionary Societies who devoted themselves to the Heathen exclusively. Their schools at Cape Palmas drew a distinction between the children of colonists and natives, calculated to make the latter look down upon the former, and the former in their turn to look perhaps with envy, certainly with ill-will, upon the former as a class favored to their exclusion. It was the refusal of the Board to recognize this distinction, so far as to exempt native and civilized adults, residing in the Colony at the missionary establishments, from the operation of the militia laws, which caused the difficulties above referred to; a matter not referred to now, for any other purpose, than to show, what must be of interest to every friend of humanity, the policy of the Society towards the natives in and around their Colony. As already said these difficulties are now happily at an end.

A matter about which some doubt has, heretofore, honestly been expressed,—the value of the colonies to the missionaries as affording necessary shelter and protection—was illustrated during the past year, by the events already referred to in connection with Commodore Perry's landing at Cape Palmas. The Rev. Mr. Payne and lady, under the impression that they were perfectly safe in doing so, had established themselves at Cavally about fifteen miles dis-

tant from the town of Harper, where they had been engaged for several months in teaching a native school, when suspicion was excited against them among the tribe in which they were located. It was thought they had not winked as they should have done at outrages perpetrated by the latter. Their lives were threatened, and it was with some difficulty that they were rescued from a most perilous situation by the sloop of war Decatur and brought back to the colony. They have since returned to Cavally, and the Board trust that the presence of the U. S. squadron and the willingness which it has manifested to protect American citizens may save Mr. and Mrs. Payne from disturbance hereafter.

It has been usual in the Annual Report to describe the condition of affairs at the Colony, and place in the Appendix, the documents, at length, from which the information was derived; but on this occasion the Board find the work done to their hands in an article in a recent number of Africa's Luminary bearing date Aug. 1844, by the Rev. Mr. Seys, whose high standing, well known ability and perfect means of forming an opinion, induce the Board to adopt as part of their report, and insert it at length. It has the advantage, too, of being free from the bias which sometimes affects those who write for the friends of an individual or the cause, and who are naturally enough inclined to consult, unconsciously perhaps, the wishes of the enquirer. It is as follows:

"My Dear Reader,—My long and unexpected detention at Cape Palmas gave me an excellent opportunity for observing matters and things as they really are in reference to the Colony, its actual condition, and its prospects. To be sure I may not see as other men do, and may imagine improvement and prosperity where they do not exist, or I may be prepossessed in favor of Colonization to that degree as to be blinded to its defects, or led to magnify its favorable points. Be this as it may, I venture now only to state matters of fact, such as none will venture to gainsay who have any regard for truth.

"I consider the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, known as the one receiving the exclusive patronage of the Maryland State Colonization Society of the United States, as decidedly one of the most prosperous of the American settlements on the western coast of Africa. It could not have been otherwise. The organization and continued energetic labors of the Board representing the Society would lead us to expect nothing less. Soon after the colony was founded by Dr. James Hall, now the Society's general agent in Baltimore, and the machinery of a colonial government set in motion, the selection of a colored man as Governor was made. This was just as it should be. It was called an experiment, but it was one, of the success of which no reasonable fears could be entertained. From the commencement the colony has been progressing, if not rapidly yet steadily and onwardly. The population is now about 700, and they receive an immigration every year. All necessary preparation is made for the reception of an expedition before its arrival. There is a public asylum or receptacle, consisting of a number of separate rooms and situated in a healthful part of the colony, into which the new-comers are generally acclimated. Meantime frame buildings are being erected on lots laid out for them of suitable size to afford them a good garden spot, and by the time the immigrant is through the fever and can begin to take care of himself, he has a home to go into—a dry, comfortable, little framed and shingled house where he can have all the necessaries and comforts of life if he will only follow up his first advantages with economy and industry.

"It is a notorious fact that there is not a single family of all the colonists in Maryland in Liberia occupying a thatched house, all have buildings such as I

have described. Let it be understood that there is another point of sound and wise policy in this arrangement of incalculable advantage to the settler. His house is not *given* to him; by no means. He would not value it as much if it were. He is charged with all the expenses of its erection. When he is able, he is furnished work, work is found him by some means, and as he earns his wages, he receives a part to live on, and a reasonable proportion is stopped in the hand of the Society's agent to pay the debt due for the house. As I am not writing a treatise on Colonization, Reader, I cannot stop here to notice one tithe of the many points of superiority which this plan possesses over others which have been in vogue in other places. But that it works well, one must go to Palmas, visit the people as I did, go to their homes, eat and drink with them, inquire into their condition, find out their contentedness, without seeming to intend any such thing, and then he will be satisfied.

"I should conclude from observations made during nearly three months spent at Cape Palmas, that the people are industrious. They would doubtless be much more so if there was a vent for their provisions. Only occasionally however a man-of-war comes in, and then there is a call for fresh stock and vegetables. Except on such occasions, there is more than is needed for their own consumption. And I was informed by a worthy citizen as he pointed to the field, that he had rotting in the ground an abundance of the finest sweet potatoes. I visited often one family who have paid much attention to raising cotton, and who card and spin enough for all the stockings used by them, and knit them too. Many others might do the same, had they looms they might weave quantities of good, substantial, plain cotton goods.

"In reference to the morals of the people, I had frequently presented before me, an evidence very conclusive of its character. During my visit, I could see from my bed room window, the gatherings of the officers and people at the monthly sessions of their court. The hour appointed by the constitution is 6 o'clock, A. M. They would meet accordingly, and proceed to business. But by seven o'clock, or at farthest eight, every thing would be over and the court adjourned. I often thought, what, no litigation at all—no civil or criminal cases—month after month, no work for judge, lawyers, or jury to do? Surely this is no bad evidence that the people generally strive to 'follow peace with all men.'

"I made it a point to inquire for my own satisfaction, and was happy to find that the present administration is decidedly popular, and I hope nothing may occur to induce Gov. Russwurm to resign his office.

"They have a very good and efficient police at Cape Palmas. A circumstance occurred while I was there which proved this most conclusively to me. The native boy who accompanied me down from Monrovia as a personal attendant, while walking by a native town near Harper, was accosted by one of the people, a young man, and insulted. The other very meekly and mildly endeavored to avoid any difficulty by continuing his course. But the Greybo youth wanted a fight, so he took up a stone, flung it at the stranger, and gave him a severe cut over the eye. Two colonists were present, one the clerk of the court, and were witnesses of the whole affair. The circumstance being immediately made known to Esquire McFarland, a warrant was issued, and a vigilant constable soon ferreted out the fellow and brought him up. He was tried, convicted and condemned to pay a fine of a bullock. The natives hate to part with their cattle very much, but Cudjoe or Jumbo, or whatever his name was, had to be forthcoming with the fine. Of course the smallest bullock they could obtain was produced. It was sold for six dollars, three of which went for the expense of the magistrate's court, and the other three to the boy as a compensation for his broken head.

"In my next I will give you an account of a very pleasant excursion in the interior, which Gov. Russwurm, Rev. Mr. Herring and myself made in the month of May.
J. S."

By the last advices from Africa it was announced by the Governor that the new tariff was about going into effect, and it is, probably, by this time in full operation. The revenue to be derived from it, in the present condition of the Colony, must necessarily be small; but it will be the commencement of the system by which the expenses of the Government will be eventually borne, and the funds of the Society on this side of the Atlantic, will be left to the shipment of emigrants and the support of the office here. The object is not to raise a revenue from Maryland in Liberia to be appropriated to any purpose of the State Society. This is prohibited by the charter to which the colonists and the Society are parties. But it is intended for the purposes of the Colony exclusively, and the Board feel satisfied that it will be paid cheerfully by the colonists.

Since the date of the last Report the light-house has been finished and is now in use; it was built and is supported without any demand from the Society for assistance—and the single fact, that at the end of nine years a colony of free colored people from the State of Maryland, whose whole number for two years did not amount to one hundred, and which has been increased by such materials as it has been in the Society's power to send, until it now numbers seven hundred inhabitants,—the single fact, it is repeated, that under such circumstances a light-house has been erected and maintained, speaks by itself volumes in behalf of the colonists who have done it.

POLITICAL CHARACTER OF THE COLONY.—The question is often asked, what are the relations of the colonists to this country? what the rights of the societies by which they have been founded? and during the past year, the attention of the Board has been called particularly to the subject by a circular addressed to them by the American Colonization Society, containing a correspondence between Governor Roberts, of Monrovia, and the commanding officer of Her Britanic Majesty's squadron on the Sierra Leone station. Commodore Jones claimed the right of free trade with the natives at a place for which the American Colonization Society held deeds from the native Kings. The Board declined expressing any opinion in reference to the difference in question, because they did not wish to take sides in a controversy, which they regretted to see going on. The present occasion is one, however, in which the Board think it is right to express the views which they have entertained in regard to the questions suggested above.

The origin of all government is a compact between the parties subjected to it, who agree to give up certain natural rights for the benefits to be derived from association under control. To establish a nation the ownership of the soil is necessary in perpetuity. This ownership may be gradually acquired by the increase of a single pair into a large community, or a community already in existence may acquire it by conquest or purchase from the aboriginal inhabitants. As government is a compact that may be varied in its terms according to the will of the parties,—these last may place the control in whatever hands they please; they may retain it within themselves, or allow a portion of it to be extraneous, either absolutely or temporarily. About these

principles there can be no difference of opinion. It follows from them, that it was perfectly competent for the twenty or thirty men and women who left Baltimore in November, 1833, to agree among themselves as to the form of government which they would adopt in the event of the purchase of the territory of Cape Palmas from the aboriginal inhabitants; and they might agree among themselves that, in consideration of the aid given them by the Maryland State Colonization Society and to be afforded thereafter, this Society should exercise certain stipulated powers during a prescribed period. It was quite as competent for them to make this agreement *inter se* and with the Society, which was done in the charter signed by the emigrants before sailing, as it was for them to agree that they would not claim the natural right to drink spirituous liquors, but give it up, which they did by the same instrument. The emigrants who joined the expedition at the old Colony signed the charter or constitution, and became bound by its terms; so that when the territory was acquired, the compact among the parties became forthwith the law of the new community; and all subsequent comers, whether they signed the constitution or not, became bound, in the act of becoming citizens, by its terms. The territory being thus acquired, the emigrants in possession and the laws agreed upon in force, the perpetuity of the possession was to depend upon the natural increase of the people.

From this view of the subject, it will be seen that the authority of the State Colonization Society is the result, not of any right, inherent in themselves, of sovereignty, but of an agreement which is incorporated into the fundamental law of the nation which has thus been established. This agreement is binding because there was a consideration for it, to wit, the aid given to the colonists in the first instance, and since annually continued to them: but it is an agreement which cannot, in the nature of things, be expected to continue longer than it shall be the interest of both parties to maintain it, and they may be influenced by those high moral considerations which should give it validity according to its terms. This view of the relations of the Society and the Colony obviates all the objections that have been urged in regard to the right of the State of Maryland, or a corporation created by it, to acquire property in Africa—objections that may or may not be valid; but which it is unnecessary to discuss. And it places in a clear light the independence of the Colony of all questions of peace or war affecting the United States. The Colony is not the *property* of a corporation created by Maryland, or of citizens of the State, and, therefore, cannot be seized and held in the event of a war, to which the United States might be a party, as property of a belligerent. The nationality of the Colony depends upon the occupancy of the soil by the organized community for which it and the eminent domain was purchased from the aboriginal inhabitants. The agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society in its affairs is not a matter to affect its character in the eyes of the rest of the world. It is well known that the United States, the nation from which its people emigrated, lay no claim to it; and the rest of the world can only know it as the germ of a nation struggling into existence under circumstances entitling it to the sympathies of all mankind.

From all this it follows, that the Maryland Colony, to which these views are confined, is not so connected with the United States or with the State of

Maryland, or with the citizens of Maryland or any of them, as to be the subject of hostile aggression on the part of any nation at war with the United States. In this conviction the Board of Managers passed the ordinance of 3d Feb'y, 1841, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix. It is not a declaration of independence for the Colony; but it is an act, declaratory of well understood principles. The immediate object in passing it, was to furnish to the Governor, in an authentic shape, the views entertained on the subject by the Board, in the event, then threatened, of a war between the United States and an European power.

In the prosecution of the plan of Colonization, it has become necessary to add to the original purchase from the natives, and land has been acquired both to windward and leeward and to the interior. The settlement at Cape Palmas, however, is the only one of any importance on the coast line of Maryland in Liberia. Here, there is a custom-house, and here, trade is carried on under the eye of the Governor and his agents. Trade is, very probably, carried on by trading vessels at other points for which the Society hold paper titles from the natives, that would give to Governor Russwurm the same ground for remonstrance against interference that Governor Roberts had. But the Board have always avoided the collisions to which pretensions, founded on paper titles, in the absence of all actual power to enforce them, are calculated to give rise. They are willing to bide their time. The day will come when every trading point on the coast will be occupied by civilized communities, as is now the case at Cape Palmas. Then, the result, now sought to be brought about by the aid of the government of the United States, will be gained quietly without strife or ill-blood. Paper titles are very good things. They prepare the way for the lawful and efficient actual possession; but they are not things on which to build up barriers between the natives and the traders. More mischief than good must come from urging them. African Colonization has, in the climate of Africa and in the adapted organization of the emigrant from this country, a protection that will in time enable a great civilized people to plant themselves there free from the aggressions of the white man. Patience, in this instance, is better than quarreling, and it may be doubted whether the general government would, looking to the feelings of the country in reference to all questions connected with slavery however remotely, interfere to uphold Governor Roberts' pretensions at the risk of a serious quarrel with Great Britain.

But while the views here taken are relied upon by the Board, they are most desirous of the establishment or acknowledgment of such relations between the colonies and the United States, as shall give to the former the support and protection of the latter. There are many good reasons why the colonies should be considered *under the tutelage* of the United States. There is not a state in the union, as well those in which slavery exists, as those in which it has been abolished, that ought not to feel an interest in the welfare of the race for whose benefit Colonization pursues its labors: and, in a mere pecuniary point of view, the establishment of colonies on the coast furnishes the means of ready access to the vast markets afforded by the interior of Africa—which, were the colonies under the protection of this country, might be made especially available in the promotion of its commerce and manufac-

tures. Whether Congress will ever take this view of the subject remains yet to be seen. Whether the conflicting opinions entertained there, in regard to the colored population, can be reconciled on the common ground of African Colonization, and the relations of the colonies and the United States can be put upon a mutually advantageous basis, must depend in a great measure upon developments in Africa; and when the trade of that country shall become an object to contend for, and when emigration shall be rapid and steady, there will be more probability, than there now is, that the true interest of the United States, its moral duty even, will be recognized and pursued. It gives the Board great pleasure to refer in this connection to the correspondence in regard to the colonies between Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Everett, which will be found in the Appendix. The views on both sides are liberal and just, and the Board are satisfied that while such a feeling prevails as the correspondence exhibits, there is nothing to be apprehended under any circumstances from the aggressions of the citizens of either nation upon the rights of the colonists.

HOME AFFAIRS.—The Board are able to state that during the past year a stronger interest seems to have been manifested by the free colored people in regard to Colonization, than heretofore. This is not shewn so much in the number of emigrants offering as is a spirit of enquiry among them. A society for obtaining information has been established in Baltimore County—and it has been proposed to form a company whose stock shall be held chiefly, if not exclusively by colored persons, to establish a trade between Baltimore and Liberia. A charter for this purpose was granted by the Legislature at its present session, and there is every reason to believe that the plan will be carried out. In this event, “the Packet” will have been gotten up by the colored people themselves, and the stock of the company being owned by them on both sides of the Atlantic, a confidence will be created here, with regard to the state of things there, that must be productive of the happiest results.

Besides these movements on the part of the free colored people, indicative of increasing interest—the dissemination of accurate knowledge by officers and men who have returned from the United States squadron has been productive of much good: and the Board are happy in being able to say, that as far as they have been informed, the intelligence communicated in this way has been uniformly favorable.

It is almost unnecessary for the Board to repeat what has been already so often reiterated in their annual report, that colonization is to be successful by the agency of the free colored people themselves. All that societies can do, is, to prepare a place for the emigration, that must take place voluntarily, if colonization is to be accomplished. The more attractive this place can be made by the healthiness of its location, by the facilities afforded there to industry, by the good laws prevailing there, by the opportunities of acquiring education there, and by a high tone of moral and religious feeling, the better will the end be accomplished—and the sooner will that voluntary emigration take place, which will one day flow from America to Africa as the current of a similar emigration now flows from Europe to the United States. To the establishment of such homes in Africa, colonization with her scanty means even, is fully competent.

During this session of the present Legislature enquiries were made by the committee of ways and means, to ascertain whether the state's appropriation of \$10,000 per annum in aid of the Society's objects could not be dispensed with, and the correspondence took place which will be found in the Appendix.—The committee reported ultimately against any interference with the appropriation, and the Board feel satisfied that there will be nothing on this score to be apprehended. The mention of the inquiry made by the committee in the public papers induces the Board to introduce the subject at this time into their annual report.

The Board are able to announce to the Society that they are wholly out of debt. Four years since the debts of the Society amounted to upwards of \$10,000, all of which has been paid off and the credit of the Society fully established. In noticing this fact the Board would do injustice, did they not award to Dr. Hall their home agent, and to J. B. Russwurm, Esq., the Governor of the Colony, the principal part of the credit due for the judicious economy both here and in the colony which has produced this result.

By the last advices from Africa the Board have heard of the arrival out of the Chipola which carried the fall expedition. The emigrants had a very rapid passage and were all landed in good health. From Governor Russwurm's letter every thing seems to be going on well and prosperously: so that at this time both in Africa and in this country the affairs of the Society are a subject of congratulation.

By order of the Board of Managers,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

Pres't.

We copy the following "Statistical Exhibit," from the Saturday Visiter, at the request of a most highly respectable Virginia planter, (and slaveholder until he manumitted and sent all to Liberia.)

The "Exhibit" is followed in the Visiter by a well written and powerful appeal to the citizens of Maryland, by "A Marylander," which we omit, for cause; but certainly no one can object to the statistical facts without comment.

A STATISTICAL EXHIBIT

Of the effect of Slavery upon Population in the United States, and in Maryland and Virginia especially.

Compiled for the Baltimore Saturday Visiter, BY A CITIZEN OF MARYLAND.

NUMBER 1.

The entire population of the United States in 1790, was.	.	3.929.827
Of which there were slaves,	. . . . . 697.897	
And free colored people,	. . . . . 59.466	757.363
<hr/>		
White population of the U. S. in 1790,	. . . . . 3.172.464	
The entire population of the United States in 1840, was	.	17.069.453
Of which there were slaves,	. . . . . 2.487.358	
And free colored people,	. . . . . 416,293	2.903.651
<hr/>		
White population of the U. S. in 1840,	. . . . .	14.165.802

By which it appears the increase of the whole population was	333 p. ct.
The increase of the whites was	350 "
The increase of the slaves was	250 "
The increase of the free negroes was	600 "

EXHIBIT No. 2.

By the census of 1790, it appears that the free States, embraced within the limits of the original 13 States, and including Vermont, to wit: Massachusetts, (then including Maine,) New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, contained a white population of	1,900,976
And that the slave States, included in the original 13 States, to wit: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, contained in 1790, a white population of	1,178,342
By the census of 1840, the above free States appear to have contained a white population of	6,619,702
And the above slave States, including the District of Columbia, a population of	2,299,927
From which it results that the white population in those free States increased in these 50 years,	250 per ct.
And in these slave States it appears the white population increased,	95 "

The foregoing table shews the relative increase within the first fifty years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, of the *white* population in the free and slave States of the original confederation.

The following will shew the respective and relative increase of the *whole* population in those recited States.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

The whole population of the original States, was, viz:

In Massachusetts and Maine, in 1790, it was	475,257
New Hampshire, " "	141,899
Rhode Island, " "	69,110
Connecticut, " "	238,141
Vermont, " "	88,416
New York, " "	340,120
New Jersey, " "	184,139
Pennsylvania, " "	434,373
	<hr/>
	1,971,455
	<hr/>
Delaware, " "	59,096
Maryland and Dis. of Columbia, " "	319,728
Virginia, " "	748,308
North Carolina, " "	393,741
South Carolina, " "	249,073
Georgia, " "	82,548
	<hr/>
	1,852,494
	<hr/>
In Massachusetts and Maine, in 1840, it was	1,239,492
New Hampshire, " "	284,574
Rhode Island, " "	108,830
Connecticut, " "	309,978
Vermont, " "	291,948

New York,	in 1840, it was	.	.	.	2,428,921
New Jersey,	" "	.	.	.	373,306
Pennsylvania,	" "	.	.	.	1,724,033
					<hr/> 6,761,082
Delaware,	" "	.	.	.	78,085
Maryland & Dis. of Columbia,	" "	.	.	.	470,019
Virginia,	" "	.	.	.	1,239,797
North Carolina,	" "	.	.	.	753,419
South Carolina,	" "	.	.	.	594,398
Georgia,	" "	.	.	.	691,392
					<hr/> 3,827,110
Entire population in the above <i>free</i> States, in 1840,		.	.		6,761,082
In 1790 it was		.	.	.	1,971,458
					<hr/>
Increase upon the <i>whole</i> population of the <i>free</i> States,	241 p. ct.				4,789,624
					<hr/>
Entire population in the above <i>slave</i> States, in 1840,		.	.		3,827,110
In 1790,		.	.	.	1,852,494
					<hr/>
Increase upon the <i>whole</i> population of <i>slave</i> States, in 1840,	108 per cent,	.	.	.	1,974,616

EXHIBIT No. 4.

On comparing the relative increase of the population of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, the two first being within the limits of the principal farming district of the original *slave* States, and the two last within the limits of the principal farming district of the *free* States, the following result appears:

The entire population of Virginia in 1790 was	.	.	.	748,308
In 1840 it was	.	.	.	1,239,797
				<hr/>
Increase in 50 years,	.	.	65 per ct.	491,489
				<hr/>
The population of Maryland in 1790 was	.	.	.	319,728
In 1840, including the District of Columbia,	.	.	.	470,019
				<hr/>
Increase in 50 years, less than	.	.	50 per cent.	150,291
				<hr/>
The population of Pennsylvania in 1790, was	.	.	.	431,378
In 1840 it was	.	.	.	1,968,458
				<hr/>
Increase in 50 years,	.	.	350 per cent.	1,534,080
				<hr/>
The population of New York in 1790 was,	.	.	.	340,120
In 1840 it was,	.	.	.	2,428,921
				<hr/>
Increase in 50 years,	.	.	600 per cent.	2,088,801

EXHIBIT No. 5.

By the foregoing tables, it appears that within the last 50 years,
the population of Virginia increased, . . . 65 per cent.
That Maryland increased, . . . 50 "

That Pennsylvania increased, 350 per cent.
 And that New York increased, 600 "

In estimating the increase of Maryland, however, it should be borne in mind that the cities of Baltimore and Washington are included in this tabular statement of the present population.

The increase of Baltimore within 50 years was 89,010

And the increase of Washington and District of Columbia was
 about, 40,000

129,000

Deducting from the increase of Maryland, 150,291

And the actual increase in the counties of Maryland will then
 only be, 21,291

Upon 319,728, its original population, about 1 per cent. in fifty years.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

The following table exhibits the relative population of the several *Counties of Maryland*, there referred to in the years 1790 and 1840.

In 1790 the population of Caroline County was	. . . . .	9,506
" " " Charles "	. . . . .	20,643
" " " Kent "	. . . . .	12,836
" " " P. George's "	. . . . .	21,344
" " " Montgomery "	. . . . .	18,003
" " " Queen Ann's "	. . . . .	15,463
" " " St. Mary's "	. . . . .	15,544
" " " Talbot "	. . . . .	13,084
		126,423

In 1840 the population of Caroline County was	. . . . .	7,806
" " " Charles "	. . . . .	16,023
" " " Kent "	. . . . .	10,842
" " " P. George's "	. . . . .	19,539
" " " Montgomery "	. . . . .	15,456
" " " Queen Ann's "	. . . . .	12,633
" " " St. Mary's "	. . . . .	13,224
" " " Talbot "	. . . . .	12,090
		107,613

Population of these Counties in 1790, was	126,423
Their population in 1840, was	107,613

Decrease in 50 years,	18,810
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EFFECTS OF NORTHERN ABOLITIONISM AT HOME.

The following paragraph will shew our coloured friends how much better their brethren fare in New York where all are *free*, and where *political* and *social* equality is claimed for them by their *indiscreet* friends!

GET OUT OF THE WAY OLD DAN TUCKER.—The New York Express says that at the Public Stock Exchange, a resolution was passed forbidding members from doing business for J. G. Hamilton, coloured, under penalty of expulsion. All the reason for this appears to be, that said Hamilton is a coloured man; and so, forsooth, his money is not to be received in the same "till" with theirs. Oh, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1845.

Tiffany, Ward & Co.	\$15	Fielder Israel,	\$5	Rev. R. Deluol,	\$5
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R. Mickle,	5	J. Hanson Thomas,	5	Cash,	3
James Carroll,	5	Nicholas Tracey,	5	Joseph Simmes,	2
John L. Carey,	5	Thomas Swan,	5	Wm. Numsen,	1
John Sullivan,	5	Wm. H. McKim,	5	D. Chase,	1
Charles Towson,	5	G. Broadbent,	5	Geo. Bartlett,	1
John Bigham,	5	F. W. Brune, Jr.	5	Geo. Vickers,	1
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TERMS.

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☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to DR. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

